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Debate in the Senate.

SPEECH OF

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky,

On the Resolutions offered by him proposing to retrench the expenditures of the Government, and to regulate the duties on imports, &c. March 30, 1842.

Concluded.

Here, then, is a perfect coincidence, in principle, between the diplomatists of the two countries. It is the abuse only of that principle, in practical operation, that of which any possible complaint can justly arise. And it must be admitted that abuses may spring up. What, then, should be done? Great Britain should be ready to promptly and full indemnity for every injury, intentional or unintentional, that may be inflicted on our commerce. But, seeing that the suppression of the abominable African slave trade is an object of humanity which both countries have at heart, may not some convention be agreed upon for a mutual right of search, under suitable restrictions as to seas, and proper regulations as to practice? It will be recollected that it is a subject which, at a former period, engaged the serious attention of the United States. The House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, (I believe with but nine dissentients) recommended it to the attention of President Monroe. In consequence, a negotiation was opened at London by Mr. Rush with Mr. Canning, the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Canning, as I have understood, requested Mr. Rush to draw up, in any terms he pleased, a treaty, and he would sign it. Mr. Rush accordingly prepared a convention, extending a mutual right of search to the African and some of the American seas. The British Government ratified it, and it was laid before the Senate with the British ratification. The Senate proposed an amendment, striking out the American seas, and ratifying the convention in that amended form, it was returned to Great Britain. Mr Canning, too much, perhaps, influenced by feelings of dissatisfaction excited by the circumstances of the case, refused the treaty in this altered state, and the negotiation ceased. Both Governments having thus substantially agreed upon a reciprocal right of search, within the limit of the African seas, I do not perceive any insuperable difficulty, in a mutual spirit of amity and accommodation, of adjusting this matter in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. President, it is not every cause of complaint that should lead to a war. On so grave and solemn a question there ought always to be some just proportion between the magnitude of the wrong or injury and the terrible consequences of war. Nations should remonstrate, and negotiate, and protest earnestly and long, before they resort to actual hostilities. Honest differences of opinion may exist between nations as well as between individuals; and there may be at least a class of injuries, not rising to the importance of justifying an appeal to arms, which should be put aside on a catalogue, to be redressed when the dreadful day of war comes, as sooner or later (the later the better) it must come. With respect to the differences between the two countries, I would make one concluding observation. Whatever complaints there are, menacing the peace of the two nations, they are complaints on our side against Great Britain. She has none against us of a nature threatening a rupture. If war be necessary, and the only remaining alternative, it must be proclaimed by us, not by her. And consequently the time and the circumstances under which it shall be proclaimed are in our own hands. Happily Congress, and Congress only, can make the awful declaration.

But, whilst it affords me pleasure to say that, as far as I have information or any opportunity of judging, I perceive no cause of apprehension of immediate war, I know that one of the most powerful arguments to ensure success in negotiation is, to be fully prepared for all contingencies. And therefore I am for doing now what was too much neglected by the late administration: that is, making, as rapidly as can be done consistently with the financial condition of the country, ample preparations for the defence of the country and the maintenance of its rights. I do not mean a rash, ill digested, and headless system of preparation, but one that shall be well-digested, substantial, and gradual. I trust that hereafter, instead of a profuse waste of the public treasure on objects of no permanent utility, without leaving a single valuable monument behind, as was done by the late Administration, the aim of those now in power will be to place the country in an armor and attitude ready to vindicate its rights and honor, and that it will present tangible, visible, and durable memorials of the wisdom with which public affairs are conducted.

The first in the series of resolutions which I have had the honor to submit is deemed by some gentlemen, on the other side, to be altogether unnecessary, because no one can fail to see the propriety of providing for the current expenses of the year by an adequate revenue raised within the year. Manifest as the truth of the maxim is, and obligatory as is the duty which it includes, the whole of Mr. Van Buren's administration was passed in one continued violation of it. It was seen as early as 1837 that the annual expenditure exceeded the annual income. It was known that, by the gradual reduction of duties under the compromise act, the income was to be diminished more and more. Every year of that Administration the income was less than the revenue by about eight millions of dollars. Yet year after year passed away without any regard whatever to the maxim which leading friends of that Administration now pronounce to be a self-evident truth! Why was it neglected or forgotten in 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840? Why were duties not laid, and a sufficient revenue raised? I made a personal application to some of those gentlemen myself, and told them beforehand that, unless some tariff for income should be provided, an extra session would be inevitable. Obvious and practically wise as the maxim is, it has been one of those financial rules of good government which was openly trampled on during every year of Mr. Van Buren's administration. So far from providing within the year the necessary income for the year, the income was left short of the expenditure by about eight millions of dollars during every one of the years of his Administration. I have thought, and do think, that, on this subject, I only need vindicate the Whig party and myself from the charge of not being able to bring down the expenditures below twenty-two millions. I am afraid, with my honorable friend from Maine, that it will scarce be possible to reduce it during the year below twenty-three millions. I hope we shall be able to provide revenue to meet the twenty two millions. Certainly, instead of reproaching us with waste and extravagance, these gentlemen should rather congratulate us that we have been able to effect so great a diminution in so short a time. Especially when in every legislative hall and in every committee room the cry is "Retrench, retrench!" Every where retrenchment is the order of the day.

But it has been said that I intimated that the expenditures of the Government might be reduced to thirteen millions; and the honorable Senator from New Hampshire has referred to a speech of mine, (without reading it,) delivered as far back 1832. What was my language on that occasion? The Senator thought that I had said the expenditures might be permanently fixed at eighteen millions. I had no such intention. [Here Mr. C. read parts of his speeches made in 1832 and 1840, in relation to the probable and what ought to be the amount of the annual expenditure of the Government, deprecating extravagance, and expressing a wish for the practice of the greatest economy, with the hope and belief that the annual expenditure might be greatly reduced; but specifying no precise sum to which it was practicable to reduce it.] Well; and do I not hold the same language now? I wished then, and I wish now, that the expenditures could be reduced to eighteen millions—to thirteen millions—to nine millions, if it were practicable. It was the mere expression of a wish; but it was not accompanied with any opinion as to the exact sum to which it was not practicable to bring down the annual expenditure. Certainly nothing like a pledge.

I was speaking in just the same terms, and recommending reform with just the same earnestness as I do to-day. I was for travelling the same road as was recommended by the lamented Harrison in his Inaugural address. But between the date of that address in 1840 and the present time, an essential difference has occurred in the menacing state of our foreign relations. I wish there was no more cause for apprehending the breaking out of war with Mexico, than I trust there is with England. But from the insolent language recently employed by an upstart tyrant and usurper toward the people of the valley of the Mississippi—a people from whom, when returning to his country after a disgraceful defeat, he experienced the most generous hospitality—and who was borne in safety to his own home by a public vessel of the United States, and from other more serious wrongs unredressed, there is some cause of apprehension of war with that power; yet I am not without the hope that even there we shall be able honorably to avoid a state of actual hostility. Still, however, there is a great difference between the state of our foreign relations now and in 1840. Our navy, justly a favorite with all, and which every one seems to vie with his neighbor in nursing and preserving, is now fallen into a state of comparative dilapidation. All our fortifications, which were neglected and even abandoned by the late administration, have now to be repaired. All these additional expenditures have devolved on our hands.

I now proceed to another topic on which I have something to say, though I am afraid that I shall not have power to go with all the points I wish to touch. I mean that of free trade—a doctrine which was warmly pressed by the learned and distinguished Senators on the other side. I would begin where my friend from Connecticut (Mr. Huntington) took his start in the able argument submitted by him to the Senate; and ask for a definition of the phrase "free trade." What is free trade? Does it mean a trade between two nations with freedom on the one side and all sorts of restrictions on the other? Is that free trade? Or does it mean a trade with absolute freedom?—that is, with no duties at all, or very low duties, and strictly equal duties on both sides? If that is the Senator's meaning, I will not stop to discuss the question. I should be very glad to see universal freedom of trade established over the face of the whole world; but that is a state of things which never has existed and never will exist so long as mankind are devided into different and independent nations, existing in the four quarters of the world; so long as this is the case, each individual interest, regardless, in comparison, of the interests of all the rest of the world.

But let us see what sort of a free trade it is which the Senator from South Carolina gravely proposes to us, especially with Great Britain, who is, and probably will continue to be, the largest consumer of our native products. I hold here a paper exhibiting a few items of duty exacted on American tobacco and other commodities in the ports of Great Britain, which I will read:

"As an example of the terms upon which we shall trade with foreign nations, the following table of British duties on the articles raised in the Western country is given:

British tariff, per cent., on articles estimated at late New York prices.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, at 8 cts per lb.	933 per ct.	3s. per lb.	duty.
Do manufactured, at 12 do	1900	9s	do
Beef, at $8 95 per barrel,	112	12s.	per cwt.
Pork, at $9 do	100	12s.	do
Hams, at $9 per cwt.	75	£1 8s.	do
Lard, at $8 do	25	8s.	do
Lead, pig, at $5 do	200	£3	do
Candles, tallow, at $15 70 per cwt.	200	£3 3s.	do
Do sperm, at 37 cents per lb.	166	£2 6s.	do
Soap, at $8 per cwt.	275	£4 10s.	do

Now, the freedom of trade which the Senator from South Carolina and his associates propose, is a trade with a duty of 20 per cent. on one side and 1,900 per cent. on the other! That is the freedom of trade on which the Senator dwells with such enthusiastic delight that he likens it to the divine right of kings; it came, he tells us, from heaven itself—a divine ordinance! Well; let us look a little into the practical effect of this divine doctrine of free trade, where, as the Senator assures us it has, of late years, been making a triumphant progress. What is the reduction of duty which the people of England have been able to achieve on the primary article of human subsistence, the very bread of their life? Forty per cent! Forty per cent. is exacted by a sliding scale until the population shall have been reduced by a famine to a state of actual starvation; and then, when the want and desperation of the people may no longer be safely resisted, then, and then only, the breadstuffs of this country are to be admitted. And this is the divine free trade so eloquently commended to the adoption of an American Congress!

And now let us look at the practical operation of the protective system as modified by the compromise. And, first, as to the progress of our home manufactures. The duties have been hitherto reasonably protective on most of our fabrics till 31st December last; and if you will now continue that protection to the articles needing it, and admit the rest duty free, there will be no complaint.

What do the Senators from Pennsylvania and from Maryland ask? That the duties on iron may be the same as in December, 1839. Under the practical operation of protective duties our manufactures have all the time been expanding, because they enjoyed moderate protection. What did we tell you on this very point in 1822-'24? And what did the Senators on the other side predict? I feel pride and pleasure in being able to say that there has not been a solitary prediction made on the other side that has not been contradicted by fact and experience; nor a single prediction on our side which has not been completely fulfilled. What were these doleful warnings? That the revenue would be ruined—that we must resort to direct taxation. Importations would cease, and we should be driven to the necessity of domestic taxes. What further did they tell us? That prices would rise, and that the duties must be paid by the consumers in one quarter of the Union for the benefit of manufacturers in another quarter.

And how did the fact turn out? The revenue proved fully adequate, but there was no excess; (I mean from the duties on customs; for all the excess which did accrue was exclusively from the enormous sales of the public lands.) It is true the actual amount of imports was lessened, but the augmentation of the duty more than compensated for the diminution, and we received more revenue than when the duties were lower. In these points, then, our predictions were fully verified. And how was it with regard to prices? Did the American consumer pay more for the objects of his consumption? Without entering into details, (for which there is not time,) I assert, in general, that in every single instance in which sufficient protection was afforded, the price, instead of being augmented, was actually reduced. I do not recollect a single exception. The European monopoly of supply was broken down, and their fabrics had to encounter in our markets the competition arising from the skill and industry of American manufacturers!

Well: but it has been asked, if any increase of duty produces a diminution of price, why do the manufacturers ask for an increase of duties? I will answer the question. The augmented duty is thrown on the foreign producer. By increasing the duty you compel him to submit to a reduction of price equal or nearly equal to the duty; but to such a reduction they cannot submit but from necessity. A diminished importation ensues, and a vacuum being thus created in the market, it is filled by the rival fabrics of the American manufacturer, who in his turn finds his compensation for the reduced price in his quiet possession of a greater portion of the American market, and in the steadiness of that market.

There is the whole theory of the matter. There is no mistery, no inconsistency: the case is perfectly clear: and facts prove it to be just as we told you in 1824 that it would be.

I know no wiser course for a statesman than to recur to history, and thence to draw his lessons as to future policy. I wish I had time to trace the course of this matter from the days of the Revolution to the present hour: I could show that, in every period of our history when commerce and manufactures have been neglected, or left to the unfriendly operation of foreign legislation and foreign regulations, national distress and embarassment have uniformly followed—these has ever been a drain of specie and a heavy foreign debt. But I am warned by the lapse of time that this will not now be practicable. Let me call the attention of the Senate only to a few facts, which marked a period remarkably like the present: I refer to that between 1816 and 1819. The country was then flooded with foreign imports: duties were low, and precisely similar general embarrassment was experienced to that which we now feel. Let me call your recollection to some of the facts, as they are well set forth in a memorial presented recently to Congress from Cincinnati:

"Your memorialists find in statistical representations made by the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in 1819, the following facts:

1. That from 1816 to 1819, the number of hands employed in the manufacturing and mechanical branches of business in Philadelphia diminished from 9,672 to 2,137, or less than one fourth. That the number of persons directly and indirectly thrown out of employment in a district of forty miles diameter were twenty thousand.

2. That in Pittsburgh, in the same period, the number of hands employed were reduced from 1,960 to 672, and the manufactured product was reduced in the same proportion.

3. That this reduction extended not merely to the large manufacturing establishments, but to the smallest mechanical employments—the important domestic business of the shoemaker and tailor being reduced in almost the same proportion.

At the same time that the manufacturing establishments were thus laid in ruins, a memorial sent to Congress states that agriculture was equally depressed. Its language was: "We look in vain throughout the world for a market. Agricultural produce has no value but at home, and the drain of gold and silver has shaken the wealthiest Banks in the Union." In many places of the interior agricultural produce was entirely unsealable. The rate of duties under which this wide-spread disaster was produced was 20 per cent. on iron and glass and 25 per cent. on fine cottons and woolens; a higher average than that (viz. 20 per cent.) to which, by existing laws, the entire tariff of duties must, in a few months, be reduced.

By the tariff of 1824 and 1828, the duties were raised to an average of double that amount. The consequences are within the observation of the whole people. Manufacturing industry became sable, new branches were developed. The balance of trade became more favorable, and the country for a series of years continued in a state of uninterrupted prosperity.

No portion of the industry or property of the nation was more benefited by the change than that of agriculture. The market value of corn, pork, flour, and every species of Western produce, was, in the Miami country, permanently increased nearly threefold. The manufacturing establishments in the North, as well as many in the West, became increased consumers of surplus products. We give but two examples, as sufficiently illustrating the general effect. New England imports from other States, especially the West, scarcely, if any, less than one million five hundred thousand barrels of flour—probably more. This fact your honorable body may ascertain, by calculating, at the established proportions, the consumption of that article by its inhabitants, and deducting from that quantity the very small amount of grain raised in these states. Two ports alone imported in 1841 the following quantities:

Boston, in 1841,	571,233 barrels.
Providence, in 1841,	85,830
These ports in 1841, total,	660,063

And now I ask, what is the system at which British policy is aiming at this moment? Her commerce is gradually being excluded from the ports of the Continent; the loss of that with the Brazils is threatened upon the expiration of the existing treaty between the two countries; and, of all the remains of her former trade, that with the Brazils and with this country is the most profitable to her. Now what does Dr. Alison's invaluable work on population, recently published, develop as to her present line of policy? I recommend gentlemen to examine that book for themselves; it will give them many weighty facts. Alison is strongly in favor of the corn laws, (and so are the present Ministry of Great Britain,) and equally opposed to all treaties of reciprocity. And here let me say, in defence of that system, that when it was adopted in this country it was believed that, if any people on earth could sustain successful competition in navigation, our New England brethren could. Great as their enterprise undoubtedly is, perhaps it has been subjected to too unequal an experiment by those reciprocity treaties. But Great Britain's ultimate aim is to fall back, if compelled to withdraw from the commerce of foreign Powers, on the resources of her own immense empire. She will cherish foreign commerce as long as she can deceive you into notions of free trade; but when she can blind you no longer, (and she begins to see and to feel this,) then her own boundless possessions, scattered as they are through the four quarters of the globe—these, these are to be her ultimate resource for the maintenance of her commerce, her power, and her greatness; and from these she intends and hopes to draw the materials, as well as to find in them consumers for her own vast manufacturing capacities. For the consummation of a like policy, where is the country which has the same advantages with this Herculean Republic, infant though it be?

Mr. President, ours is a glorious country, and, vast as is the power and extent of the British empire, will not suffer by a comparison with it. The British empire is spread over the four quarters of the globe, separated by boundless oceans, detached and dispersed in broken fragments, insular and continental, inhabited by different and discordant races of men, speaking various and unknown tongues, obeying an infinite diversity of laws, originating in every stage of human society, from the highest state of civilization to the lowest depths of barbarism, and worshipping the Christian and Heathen gods. Whenever the charm of her naval power, the cement of these heterogeneous and incongruous elements, shall be broken, the future greatness and glory of old England will vanish forever.

Our immense and young Confederacy, on the contrary, washed by the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and the great Northern Lakes, exhibits a compact, consolidated, continuous, unbroken Territory, abounding in the most valuable productions of Asia, of Africa, of Europe, and of America, inhabited by one race of men—the descendants of the most renowned and glorious of all the races of the family of mankind—duplicating their numbers in twenty-five years, speaking the same common language, living under one Constitution and similar laws, enjoying the inestimable blessings of civil liberty, and freely worshipping at the pure altar of the only true God.

How ought our hearts to overflow with dutiful thankfulness and unspeakable gratitude to that God for his gracious bounty to us! And what an awful responsibility do we lie under to Him, to mankind, to posterity, and to our own consciences, for a faithful administration of the great and sacred trust which he has confided to our hands! We have only to eradicate unfounded prejudices, cultivate harmony, cherish feelings of kindness and mutual concession, and be constantly animated by a true and genuine American spirit to fulfil all the obligations of that great trust.

But I return to the Senator from South Carolina and his free trade doctrines. What are we told by him in respect to the condition of his own State? I advert to the subject with no pleasure. I wish the prosperity of his native State was all that she once anticipated it would be when the duties on imports should be reduced—her fields smiling in beauty, her storehouses loaded with abundance, her people free from embarrassment and enjoying unmixed prosperity. During this very session, on a former occasion, he assured us that she was prosperous, and as an evidence of it adduced the fact of the sale of a lot of slaves at the average price of $500 each. But what is her actual condition at this moment? The Senator adverted to the apparent increase in the amount of her exports, and pointed us to this as an index of her wealth and prosperity under a scale of falling duties. But that fact, so triumphantly pressed by the Senator, is easily explained. The products of Georgia and of North Carolina, the two neighboring States to his own, come in to swell the amount exported from Charleston, in consequence of the new facilities afforded by lines of railroad from the interior of both States to that commercial mart. What do we learn from the papers? The gentleman referred to the price of slaves as a measure of Southern prosperity; and if so, what says he to the fact that about five weeks only ago a lot of slaves brought in Charleston but from $200 to $300 a piece?—that at eight hundred slaves were for sale in that city?—or to that other startling fact that at a public sale four entire plantations, including slaves, were sold for less than one of them had cost?

Yet still he clings to his free trade doctrine, though it has proved so ruinous to his own state and to Southern interests as well as Northern; to that free trade which has depressed the price of cotton to a point below what it has ever brought since the close of the last war. In spite of all the teachings of experience, as well in his own as in all other nations, still he deafens us with the cry of free trade! free trade! Really the case of the honorable gentleman is without any parallel, that I know or ever heard of—unless it be that which we find in the immortal work of Le Sage. Gil Blas was engaged in medical practice with the far famed Dr. Sangrado, and, after having gone as far as his conscience and his feelings could at all endure, he came at last to the doctor, and said to him, "Sir, your system won't do; I have been bleeding and administering warm water with unflinching resolution, and the consequence is, and I must tell it you frankly, all our patients—nobles, gentlemen, bourgeois, men, women and children—all, all are dying. I propose to change our system. What! said the astonished Sangrado, change our system! —Change our system! Why, sir, do you not know that I have written a book, and that I must preserve my *consistency*? Yes; and sooner than change my system, or write another book to prove it false, let nobles, gentlemen, bourgeois, men, women and children, and all, go—(I will not say where.) [A laugh.]

The Senator seems to act on the self same plan. Instead of recommending hot water and bleeding, he recommends free trade; and though he sees from year to year that his prescriptions are killing all his patients, he spurns the idea of changing his system, because he must preserve his CONSISTENCY. [A laugh.]

I shall not enter into further details on this subject of free trade. I have been induced to say what I have now said in defence of an opposite system, to which I have long been strongly attached, and for which my conviction of its necessity, in the actual posture of the commercial world, far from being weakened, is but the more confirmed and strengthened by observation and experience, and by all the mature reflection I have been able to bestow upon it.

But I ask again, as I have done once before, that I may not be misunderstood. I am not espousing the cause of any high protective tariff of duties. I am for such a scheme of duties as will preserve all the essential principles of the compromise act, as I understand them. I have lived and shall die in the conviction of the wisdom of the protective policy. I have regretted during life, and shall when I die, the prevalence of those causes—I respectfully believe mistaken causes—which make some of my fellow-citizens unwilling to adhere to it. I believe the day is not far distant when a great majority of the whole nation will call upon this General Government for protection, in the place of that so-called free trade with which there is no sympathy abroad; but, at the same time, I have ever believed that *stability*, with a moderate amount of protection, better than a very high tariff without it. I hold harmony to be one of the first of our and of all social blessings; and that it is better, if it can be done, to give protection as incidental to the raising of revenue, than to attempt to establish it *eo nomine*. Indeed, independent of all other considerations, the fact of its reconciling all parts of the country, would alone be sufficient to recommend it to the adoption of every enlightened statesman. Even were a high tariff desirable in principle, it would be impossible to get it in the present state of parties in this country; I mean of parties *in Congress*. I would say to all our friends, let us look to what is practical; look to the state of parties in Congress; and consent to take such a measure as we can get, and as will carry at least a majority. And what is the existing condition of parties in the two Houses of Congress? I hope

in what I am about to say that I shall give offence to nobody, and that if I misstate any one I shall be instantly corrected. No one can possibly be more willing than I shall be to receive satisfaction. The members of the Democratic party are opposed to protection for itself; they are opposed to "the American system;" they are against the encouragement of the productive industry of our own country, opposed to the industry of the "Democracy," and to a home system in any form; and are in favor of a foreign system, and the encouragement of foreign industry under the specious and delusive name of "*Free Trade.*" If in this statement I am mistaken, I repeat that I hope I shall be promptly corrected. I state it from facts before my eyes. The great Ajaxes of the tariff policy came formerly from the State of Pennsylvania; we had her Baldwin; we had the lamented Todd; we had her Forward, and a host of other advocates, all from the Keystone State. Where are now the voices which once resounded within these walls and of those of the other Legislative Hall from the Democratic party in favor of this eminently American policy? All, all silent as the grave. Not one voice (Mr. C. looking at Mr. Buchanan) is now to be heard from Democratic Pennsylvania in either House. On the contrary, it is the pride and boast of the Democratic party that they are against the system which would foster and encourage home industry. Look at the language and the tone of all their organs; look at the resolutions adopted and the toasts given at their public meetings; all strongly opposed to protection; all repudiating the American system; all crying out for unattainable free trade; all caring not how much we stimulate foreign industry, provided we do nothing for that of our own people. The Democratic Senators in this branch of the Legislature, if I have not misconceived them, unanimously avow the same sentiments.

Who else are opposed to it. The Whig members of the South and Southwest; opposed to it, as they say, and I have no doubt sincerely believe, from conviction and on principle; opposed, as I most respectfully think, from prejudice and misconception. Here, then, we have two entire classes of politicians utterly opposed to all encouragement of our own domestic industry by any direct protection against foreign legislation. These classes both agreeing in this, however they may differ on other points of national policy, compose so large a majority as to render it impossible, were it desirable, (which I think it is not,) to pass a *high* protective tariff.

[Mr. Buchanan, (speaking across) Then you have changed your opinion!]

Mr. Clay. I have not changed my opinion at all, I am still for protection. Such as can be obtained under all actual circumstances.

Happily, however, for the country, there is a common ground on which we may ALL stand. Yes, all—all, whether Whigs or Locos—I hope they will manifest a just title to be called Democrats—on this ground we may all unite. All agree that the Government must have the necessary supplies for the public service; that the ways and means must be provided; and if in levying the duties necessary to effect this end protection can incidentally be given, I hope there is not a man on either side of the Chamber who will be opposed to that. I hope that the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) will go as far as a general duty of thirty per cent. if it should be found necessary to an economical administration of the Government, or even if, by continuing tea and coffee free of duty, it may become necessary, as far as thirty-three and a third per cent. I trust there will no diversity of opinion, but that we shall all be found ready to go for that rate of duty which may be requisite to meet the reasonable wants of the Government.

There is one other topic on which I desire to offer a few thoughts before I resume my seat. I mean the land question.

I have heretofore argued that question so elaborately, as well in two official reports as in various speeches, particularly in one delivered at the last winter's session, that I shall restrict myself on the present occasion to stating what may have been my leading motive in advocating the passage of what has been generally termed the land bill. I regret that this has become necessary.

Gentlemen have spoken of the public lands as if they had gone from us—as having passed wholly out of our possession: and they have talked as if the return of these lands into the possession of the General Government would supersede entirely the necessity for laying new duties. They tell us that the proceeds of the public domain are three millions of dollars annually. This assertion they make directly in the face of the experience of both this year and last year. The Senator from South Carolina puts the amount at three and a half millions. Suppose it was *true*, that would not relieve us from the necessity of imposing additional duties. Three and a half millions will not be enough to relieve the treasury and carry on the Government by eight or ten millions. But the returns from the Department show that in the last three months the lands have produced but two hundred thousand dollars; and assuming this as the basis of calculation, the whole amount for the year will not exceed a million.

But where is this land fund? It has not gone from us: it is in the course of employment by the treasury: for the Senator from New Hampshire, when at the head of the treasury, as I have already said, laid his hands on whatever he could reach, trust funds and all. [A laugh.] This land fund then has not passed away: it is still in use by this Government, nor is it correct to say that it is yet in any other hands than ours. But were it all they say it is, it would not save us from the necessity of laying new duties.

What were the motives under which the law was passed? The first and greatest of all was the general conviction of the necessity of adopting some measure that should quiet that element of agitation, the question of the public lands. In this point of view it was recommended by General Jackson himself, and the necessity was recognised and admitted by every Senator on all side of the Chamber. Various schemes to settle it were proposed here. The Senator from South Carolina suggested a cession to the new States; the Senator from Missouri suggested graduation, and, I believe, ultimate cession. Other Senators proposed other plans—plans which looked not to revenue, but to a final disposition of the vexed question. None of the advocates of these various schemes urged their own plan, or discussed the general question, principally with any view to revenue. On the contrary, the Committee on the Public Lands, as much as ten years ago, expressly declared that the public domain ought to cease to be a source of revenue, and pointed to the customs as our true reliance for that end—those very customs to which we now propose to resort. The discussion of these projects for a final disposal of the lands greatly agitated the public mind, and there was a general uneasiness on the subject both in and out of Congress. It was under these circumstances that I proposed the distribution of the proceeds of the public domain among the States. This mode of disposing of the subject was recommended by its equality and equity, by our duty to posterity, and by the benefits it would confer upon all the States. Two questions present themselves in considering the plan. 1st. The questions of power; and 2d. The question of expediency.

And, first, as to the question of power I shall not here go over the ground which was so well occupied by the Senator from Indiana at the head of the Land Committee, (Mr. Smith.) He sustained the weight of authority which I was astonished Senators on the other side did not bow to and acknowledge. His proofs were drawn from every quarter; from General Jackson, the admitted head of their own party—from repeated acts of Congress—in a word, from every sort of documentary proof calculated to carry conviction to the human mind. I shall not argue the question over again on that ground. Nor shall I go at large into the constitutional view of the subject; but shall say only a word on the terms of the deeds of cession to the United States These cessions were made under the old Confederation, when the several States were required to contribute their respective quotas to the general expenditure. And what was the language employed by Virginia in her deed of cession, which led the way to all the rest? That the ceded lands "shall be considered as a common fund, for the use and benefit of *such* of the United States as have become or shall become *members* of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of the said states, *Virginia inclusive*, according to their usual *respective* proportions in the general charge and expenditure; and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

We contended that this language looked to severally—to a separate and distinct benefit of each of the States, measured by the charge to which it was liable in the general expenditure. At the period of the grant, under the old articles of Confederation, each State was liable to be called upon by requisition for its quota of the necessary charge or expenditure of the General Government; and the degree of benefit to which it was to be entitled, by the terms of the grant, was the amount of that quota. The Senator from New York (Mr. Wright) speaks about a reversion to the ceding States after the purposes of the grant shall be exhausted: but that is not the language of the deed of cession: it gives the land to the States for the benefit of each according to the quota of each in the general charge and expenditure. The duration of the grant is therefore co-extensive with the continuance of the Confederacy or union of the States. And the only question is, in what mode shall the several States enjoy the benefit of the grant, according to its true spirit and meaning? Whilst the Confederacy existed there was no difficulty in apportioning the proceeds of the lands among the several States. An account was raised with each State, in which she was debited with her quota of the general charge, and credited with her share of the proceeds of the public lands. If there had been no general charge for the General Government, then each State would have had the separate enjoyment of its respective share in the proceeds of the lands. But after the adoption of the Federal Constitution the power of taxation was conceded to the General Government. It is no longer possible to ascertain what is the charge on each State for the public expenditure, and ought to be her corresponding benefit from the public domain. So far from the distribution law being a violation of the terms of the deeds of cession, I maintain (and I challenge refutation) that, during every day since the present Constitution was established, or at all events since the payment of the war debt of the Revolution for which the public lands were pledged was completed, you, by continuing to hold the proceeds of the lands, have yourselves been violating the spirit of the deeds of cession.

But it is contended that if this argument be ever so sound, it applies only to the lands ceded, and not to those acquired by treaty. Agreed; but it is the ceded lands that yield by far the greater part of the proceeds to the Treasury; and as to the others, the Constitution contains a provision broad enough amply to cover the whole ground, both of the ceded lands and the lands acquired by the treaties of Louisiana & Florida. What is its language? "The Congress shall have power *to dispose of*, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Can any grant of power be more clear, explicit, and free from all qualification or restriction? The whole subject of the grant is confined to the sound but absolute and uncontrolled discretion of Congress.

But the Senator from N. Hampshire tells us that "dispose of" means only to "sell;" but this is not the true and legal force, nor the vernacular meaning of the terms employed. To dispose of a thing, in law and reason, means to alienate, to part from, to give away. Yes, to give away. The words "dispose of" were probably transplanted from the deeds of cession into the Constitution. Thus that from Virginia declares, after granting the lands for the benefit of the several States, that they shall "be faithfully and bona fide *disposed of* for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever;" manifestly intending to employ the words "disposed of" in the comprehensive and unrestained sense for which I now contend. That the gentlemen themselves on the other side so understood these terms, is demonstrated by their own projects to cede the lands. And what has been the practice of the government? Has it not given the lands away by hundreds of thousands of acres to every variety of objects?—to purposes of philanthropy, purposes of education, purposes of internal improvement? And it can not be denied that if we have power to dispose of the thing itself, we have power to dispose of the proceeds arising from it. It is a great and sacred trust in our hands; and, instead of putting it out of our hands, and ceding away and disposing of the public domain among the new States, my plan is to retain it in our hands, and to distribute its proceeds as they accrue among all the States, equally and justly.

But it is said that if this is the just interpretation of the phrase "dispose of," then Congress has power to dispose of the ships and arsenals and all other public property of the United States. And so it has. But do not gentlemen perceive that this is an argument from the abuse against the use of a thing? You have power to make war; and it might as well be argued against the existence of this power that Congress may make war without just cause, or without any cause. Would the law be void because the war was unjust or without cause? All the great powers entrusted to us by the Constitution are without limitation—they may all be abused—the war power, the taxing power, the treaty power; and it might as well be argued that we possess none of these because we may abuse them, as that we cannot dispose of the public lands, because, if we can, we may dispose of the ships and arsenals and munitions of war.

Here I think I may leave the general argument, where we always have left it, viz. on the terms employed in the deeds of cession, and the power given by the Constitution to Congress to "dispose of the territory of the United States."

Then, as to the question of expediency. It is said that this is but levying taxes for the purpose of distributing them among the States. I deny it. We levy no taxes to carry into effect the distribution proposed by the land bill. We do but comply with an obligation incidentally devolving on us from a high duty imposed by the Constitution and by the acts of the ceding States. We levy duties not for the purpose of distribution, but to supply the wants of the Treasury. But it is said if you had not parted with the avails of the public lands, you might have dispensed with the raising of so much additional revenue. And so it may be said of all other acts and appropriations of Congress. If you made no appropriations at all, you would want no revenue; the argument is of no more force against this than against any other act of Congress which requires the laying of duties to carry it into effect. But have we not all—I mean the friends of the land bill—protested against the power of raising revenue for the purpose of distribution? I have ever maintained that no such power is given by the Constitution. The public lands stand on special and separate ground—a ground fixed by the deeds of cession and terms of the Constitution relating to them. The power granted in the Constitution begins and ends with the public lands.

But it is said that distribution is unwise, because it requires so much more revenue to be raised. But how is the fact? What have we done with the public lands? Thrown them away? Do not the proceeds go to the use of the People of the United States? Will they not be disbursed by the several States for their benefit? Will the States not make as wise, in all probability a better, use of them than the General Government? Do they not so far relieve the People? And does not every dollar any State receives from the public domain relieve that State from the necessity of imposing a direct tax to the amount of that dollar? It has been argued by the gentleman from Ohio and other gentlemen that the distribution, by leading to the necessity of new duties on imports, occasions greater charges in the collection of revenue. But let us see how that matter stands. If the States receive their distributive shares, they are relieved to that extent from direct taxation; and to that extent let us suppose an equivalent amount is to be raised by duties on foreign imports. The question then would be, whether the expenses of collecting a revenue from a direct tax or from the customs be cheapest? The expenses of collecting a revenue from a direct tax, I suppose to be not less than 10 per cent; those from customs are below 5 per cent. There would be therefore a clear saving of not less than 5 per cent. But, in fact, the whole 10 per ct. would be saved. For not one dollar will be added to the cost of collection of the additional duties imposed to supply the amount withdrawn by the distribution of the land fund. All the machinery of the custom-houses exists and is in full operation, whether these additional duties are laid or not. And it is just as easy and as cheap to collect a duty of 30 or more per cent. as one of 27 or 28½ per cent.

Distribution rescues the public domain from the total loss with which it was threatened by the various wild and squandering projects annually presented to dispose of it; and preserves it as an invaluable resource for the present generation and a precious inheritance for posterity. The partisans of all those projects, however divided among themselves, combine against distribution. Their virtuous indignation is aroused by the contemplation of a fair, equal and just distribution among *all the States*; and we, who favor such a distribution, are charged with bribery, with plunder, with robbery!—charged by Senators, much more liable to be retorted upon by those imputations, who are in favor of extravagant schemes, alike unjust to the old States, and in the end detrimental to the new. Suddenly there has sprung up among these Senators a new-born zeal for the revenue derivable from the public lands. The revenue! when some of them told us ten years ago that the public lands ought to cease to be a source of revenue, and pointed exclusively to the custom house as the legitimate source; and when all of them, by their respective schemes, would, in a short period, cut off all revenue whatever from the public lands.

We are met, at every turn and corner, by the Senators with a demand for the restoration of the proceeds of the public lands. They oppose loan bills, duty bills, every scheme of finance, and would stop the whole machinery of Government, because a majority in the two Houses of Congress differ in opinion from them as to the disposal of the proceeds of the public lands. They cry aloud, in the highest tones of plaintive and imploring eloquence, give us back the lands.

Really, Mr. President, their condition recalls to recollection the degraded case of the dishonored widow, who held a title to a certain description of copy-hold estate in England, and had forfeited her right by misconduct. To obtain the restoration of her lands she had to appear in open court, mounted on a black ram, and to present an humble petition, couched in terms which I will not exactly recite, lest they should offend the delicate sensibility of grave Senators, but of which the following is a slight paraphrase, and gentle expurgation, kindly furnished by a friend near me:

> Here I am
> Riding on a black ram,
> Weak woman that I am;
> And in spite of worldly shame,
> I have play'd this wicked game—
> So pray, Mr. Steward,
> *Let me have my land again.*"
>
> [Great laughter.]

Now, sir, although I should not wish to see such elegant cavaliers as the two Senators from New York and New Hampshire (Messrs. Wright and Woodbury) appearing at the door of the Senate Chamber so ill and so ungracefully mounted as they would be upon such an animal, [loud bursts of laughter,] may I not seriously and soberly insist that, before we repeal the distribution law *and let them have their land again*, they ought to give the most unquestionable guarantees that there shall be no revival of those wasteful schemes by which it would be lost forever from us and our heirs!

Mr. President, I have not strength, nor will I consume your time, to recapitulate. But I will conclude by making an earnest and anxious appeal to Senators, on all sides of the Chamber, to unite, by adopting these resolutions or by some other practical plan, in supplying the indispensable financial wants of the Government. The vaults of the Treasury are empty, its credit dishonored, the public engagements violated. Who brought the Republic into this deplorable state? The Senators on the opposite side and their party when in power—by their large scale of national expenditure; by their disbursement of every available means, stock in the late Bank of the United States and all, which they could command; by the debt which they devolved on their successors; and by their total neglect to provide a revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year. Are the Senators on the other side not bound, as men of honor, to come forward and unite with us in retrieving the errors of past administration, and in lifting the Government out of its present degraded condition?

But if no compunctious visitings of conscience, on personal considerations, will prompt them to co-operate with us, let me adjure them, as countrymen, as brethren, as patriots, at least, to unite on this occasion and for this purpose, heart and hand, with us.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

Savannah, May 2

The steamer *Charleston*, Captain Barden, arrived on Saturday from Pilatka, but from some cause we did not receive any letters from our regular correspondents. From several private letters, the perusal of which we have been favored with, we learn that Halleck Tustenuggee, as we expected, has been overhauled by the troops in the vicinity of the Okeehumkee. Three successive brushes were had with this warrior about the 20th ultimo. Our accounts differ somewhat as to the particulars. One letter says: "One Indian killed, one taken prisoner, and much blood letting;" thereby indicating others wounded. Another letter says: "Col. Worth was with the troops in person. Sergeant Cooper, of the 2d Dragoons, (Captain Ker's company,) and one soldier, were killed, and several others wounded. Halleck has retired over the Ocklawaha, and will doubtless secrete himself, if possible, about the St. John's. The whole force is in pursuit of him as fast as it can move through hammock and tangled vine." [*Republican.*

Savannah, May 2—12 M.

By the steamer *Newbern*, Captain McNulty, arived yesterday morning from Pilatka, we have the important intelligence that Halleck Tustenugge has come in once more, in order to have an interview with Colonel Worth. This took place in a few hours after the late battle in the neighborhood of Ocklawaha. His warriors suffered severely in that engagement, and he now proposes to surrender. He has again gone out to bring his people in—some sixty or seventy, including at least twenty warriors. Colonel Worth has given him the assurance that he shall be made a Chief, which, together with some other inducements held out to him, leave no room to doubt that he is sincere. In short, he has been hotly pursued for months past by our indefatigable troops, and is reduced to extremity.

The surrender of Halleck virtually finishes war. Sam Jones and the Prophet are still at the south, but they have not been near the settlements nor committed murders for a long time. They pretend to observe Gen. Macomb's treaty. Halleck has sent a messenger to them, and there is every reason to believe that the war is at an end. We speak on the authority of intelligent officers who came in the Newbern, who have been for years campaigning it in Florida, when we state that the next arrival will bring us the gratifying intelligence that the war is concluded.

One of the officers whom we conversed with was in the late skirmish with Halleck, which is represented as a sharply-contested affair. Captain Casey's company, which was most warmly engaged, had been in hot pursuit ever since the 4th of March. Halleck had disposed his troops perfectly for the combat, and waited till the attacking party had extended in light-infantry order, and advanced to within fifty yards. He retreated three different times, in good order, from hammock to hammock. *Republican*

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Portland (Me.) Mirror, speaking of the overtures of Lord Ashburton, for the adjustment of this dispute, says:

"Happily, the temper of our community was never in a better state than at present to listen to proposals, or to acquiesce in any decision which will not compromit the honor of the State and the Nation. If it is the desire of the two countries to continue in peace with each other, it is obvious that a compromise, or exchange of territory, to some extent, in fixing the boundary, will better favor a pacific policy, than rigidly adhering to the line fixed in the treaty of 1783. That angle of our State which extends almost to the St. Lawrence, and comes so near bisecting the British territory this side the river, would be a great convenience to them; and an equivalent for it on this side the St. John's would, at the same time, be of more value to us—especially if it included the right to navigate the river to St John's city.

"The allusions to this matter in the political papers in the State, of all parties, have of late been remarkably conciliatory. There seems to be a oneness of views and feelings, altogether unusual, and pre-eminently auspicious. Patriotism and humanity have once more risen above party and sectional interests, and long may they reign in the ascendant. If this dispute could be fairly and honorably adjusted, a settlement of the others would more easily be effected. The belief is gaining strength that the mission of Lord Ashburton is made in good faith, and that there is a sincere desire on the part of the British Ministry to cultivate peace with our country. If so, let their overtures be met in a kind spirit, and with a magnanimous regard to the interests of suffering humanity, to the claims of civilization and our common Christianity."

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

We learn by an extra from the office of the Providence Journal, dated Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, that the organization of the Suffrage (spurious) Assembly took place on that morning according to previous arrangement. "The procession (says the Journal) was formed at the Hoyle Tavern, and proceeded over the Bridge through Main and Benefit streets, and back to an unfinished building on the Dorrance street lot, intended for a furnace and foundry. It numbered one thousand six hundred and thirty persons, of whom four hundred and sixty-seven had guns and one hundred and twenty-seven swords: fifty-four were on horse-back, but were not armed."

Welcome B. Sayles was elected speaker of the House of Representatives, who, after taking the chair, administered the prescribed oath to himself and the other members elect who were in attendance, numbering in all sixty-six, and leaving several towns unrepresented.

The Extra of the Journal says: "Every thing has gone off quietly thus far. No disposition has been manifested to take possession of the court-house or any other of the state property. The streets are very crowded, and much excitement prevails, but we do not apprehend any outbreak." *Nat. Intel.*

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The accounts last published by us reached up to two o'clock of Tuesday, at which time the Suffrage House of Representatives, after having elected its Speaker and Clerks, had taken a recess to allow a committee to go through the ceremony of counting the votes thrown by their own party for Senators and officers of the State Government, as they desire it to be established under their new Constitution.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, both Houses of the illegitimate Assembly were organized, and Mr. Dorr, their candidate, having been duly installed as Governor, read his own message to the Assembly, which is certainly a document of ample length. We shall say nothing at present of the nature of its doctrines, which might, however, be readily inferred from what has already transpired of the movements of the party with which its author is associated.

When the reading of the message had been concluded, a series of resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the President of the United States, the two Houses of Congress, and the Legislatures of the several States, be notified by the Governor of the organization of the Government. An act was then passed repealing the law for the punishment of offences against the sovereign power of the State, which was passed by the legal Assembly to its late extra session. A resolution was next passed requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation requiring of civil and military officers and others obedience to the present Government; and another directing the sheriff of Providence county to prepare the State House for the use of the General Assembly; after which both houses adjourned to meet at nine o'clock on the following morning.

LATER.—By last night's mail we have later news, to Wednesday night. All remained quiet, and both Governments were in operation.

The lawful government met at Newport on Wednesday, and was organized with the usual form and ceremony. After the organization was completed the two houses separated, and a resolution was offered in the House making a requisition upon the President for his interference by proclamation, or otherwise if necessary, which finally passed both Houses—in the Senate unanimously, and in the House by 56 to 6. They then adjourned until the next morning.

Daniel Brown, one of the Representatives in the Suffrage Assembly from Newport, had been arrested on the charge of treason, and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Another Bigamy Case.—The Milton Chronicle of April 29th, says that a man named Edward A. Callahan has been arrested at Roxborough, in Person county, charged with Bigamy. The Chronicle states that the accused married his first wife in Granville county, and she died. He went to Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where he married again, Christmas before last. He abused his wife to such degree that she had him arrested on a peace warrant, when he gave bail: came over to Roxboro', and after pursuing his occupation—that of a tailor—for a while, courted and married a Miss Jeffries. He is now in jail, awaiting the reward of his villany. Callaham is about 30 years of age, of quite genteel appearance; and it is said that he was present at Rockingham court when the notorious Boling was tried and convicted of the like offence; and that he saw the *commencement* of his severe train of punishment. He will probably learn something by *experience*, if he could not by observation. He knows how it *looks* to be punished for bigamy; and he is in a fair way now to find out how it *feels*. *Greensborough Pat.*

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

We have ever had our doubts whether Gen Arista had authority or orders from Government for his marauding excursion to San Antonio. Our impression has been, that he undertook the enterprise upon his own hook, through a spirit of bravado, and in the vain hope of acquiring distinction as the invader of Texas. Late advices from Mexico, mentioned in the Courier of yesterday, lend confirmation to the views thus expressed by us. It seems that Santa Anna is far from approving the daring adventure of General Arista. So great is his displeasure that the removal of that officer is determined on, and General Wall has been ordered to the frontier to take command in his place. In what manner Arista will be disposed to submit to this disgrace remains to be seen. But it would not be surprising if the affair should end in trouble, as the General has a large force under him, and might place himself at the head of a rebellion in the West that the Government would not find it easy to quell. In a few days we shall hear the result. *N. Orleans Bulletin, April 8*

Results of the Temperance Reformation.—From a circular which was lately published by the New York Temperance Society, it appears that within the last ten years, 166,879 persons have enrolled themselves as members, of which number about 107,000 have signed the total abstinence pledge. Licensed liquor shops have decreased in the ratio of 33 per cent; the manufacture and importation of intoxicating drinks 67 per cent; pauperism about 33 per cent, and indictment for crime has been reduced about 75 per cent. *North American.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, May 12.

The Fair.

☞ We take pleasure in announcing that the Ladies of the Female Benevolent Society intend holding a FAIR at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday of May Court, (the 25th inst.,) at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of raising money to complete the repairs on the Presbyterian Church.

The Apportionment Bill has passed the House of Representatives; the ratio adopted is one member to every 50,179 of Federal population. If the Senate concur in this ratio, the House of Representatives will consist of 300 members, distributed as follows:

Maine,	13	South Carolina,	9
N. Hampshire,	5	Georgia,	11
Massachusetts,	14	Alabama,	9
Rhode Island,	2	Mississippi,	5
Connecticut,	6	Louisiana,	5
Vermont,	5	Tennessee,	15
New York,	48	Kentucky,	14
New Jersey,	7	Ohio,	30
Pennsylvania,	34	Indiana,	13
Delaware,	1	Illinois,	9
Maryland,	8	Missouri,	7
Virginia,	21	Arkansas,	1
N. Carolina,	13	Michigan,	4

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that two little boys, sons of Henry Fogleman, esq. of this county, were thrown from a horse a few days since, and so much injured that they died in a short time afterwards.

We give to-day the conclusion of Mr. CLAY'S second admirable speech on his resolution proposing to retrench the expenditures of the government and to regulate the duties on imports, &c. We are sure it will be read with great interest.

We intend next week to publish the speech of the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM on the loan bill. It contains much valuable information, and will be read with pleasure by his numerous friends.

J. R. Giddings, re-elected a Representative in Congress from the state of Ohio to fill the vacancy caused by his own recent resignation, has again taken his seat in the House. His majority over his opponent was about three thousand votes.

VIRGINIA.—The elections in Virginia, as in the last Presidential election, have resulted in favor of the Loco Focos. All the returns have not been received, but enough to show that the Locos will have a decided majority in the House of Delegates. On noticing this result, the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer says:

"Our Loco Foco friends have *promised* well to the people, and we shall hold them down to a redemption of all their pledges. We shall expect to see the interest of the State Debt paid, and means provided for the gradual reduction of the principal; we shall expect to see a good State currency afforded, and the Banks kept within proper bounds;—and all this we shall expect to see without the infliction of any, the slightest, distress on the people, for all these things have been promised by our Loco Foco friends."

CONGRESS.—On Thursday, April 28, the Senate took up the general appropriation bill, and proceeded to consider the amendments made to it by the finance committee.

The Senate then held an executive session.

On Friday, the Senate again took up the general appropriation bill, and continued the consideration of the amendments made by the finance committee.

On Saturday, after the presentation of memorials, and the consideration of one or two private bills, the Senate, in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

On Monday, May 2, Mr. Williams, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill to establish and regulate the navy, without amendments; and the bill to regulate the pay and emoluments of pursers and warrant officers in the navy, with amendments, reducing the pay of pursers for the first class from $4,000 to $3,500; those of the second to $3,000; and from that down to $2,000 and to $1,500.

The Senate held an executive session.

On Tuesday, after the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

On Wednesday, the apportionment bill was referred to the judiciary committee, after which the general appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and having been gone through, was reported to the Senate; and was finally read the third time and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

On Thursday, Mr. Woodbury offered a resolution to change the hour of meeting to eleven o'clock instead of twelve; which lies over.

On motion the Senate then adjourned over until Monday, for the purpose of having the chamber cleansed and ventilated.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, April 28, Mr. Stanly, from the committee on public expenditures, made a report, submitting to the house the report made by the Hon. George Poindexter, one of the commissioners appointed to investigate the concerns of the New York custom house. It is understood that this report will bring to light some startling disclosures of abuses which have grown up in the custom house establishment. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The apportionment bill was again taken up in committee of the whole. The debate was continued on the amendment requiring all the states to vote by districts.

On Friday, some time was consumed on a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday ordering the Report of Gov. Poindexter relative to the New York custom house to be printed; but the vote was not reconsidered—yeas 78, nays 84.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of private business.

On Saturday, Mr. Adams asked the general consent of the house to introduce a memorial from Edward H. Robbins and thirty other citizens of Massachusetts and the neighboring states, relating to the subject of the tariff, which he desired might be printed and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to whom the bill reported by his colleague, the chairman of the committee on manufactures, had already been referred. On presenting this memorial, Mr. Adams desired to state the reasons of his request; and being permitted to do so, proceeded to repel certain charges in Mr. Poindexter's report against the manufacturers of Massachusetts; and said that he voted yesterday against the motion to reconsider the vote to print, because he desired that the charges might be seen and fully met. Mr. Adams also made some comments upon the debate yesterday, by which Mr. Wise was induced to explain that he meant no reflection upon the manufactures of Boston, nor any body in New England. All he intended was to bring the attention of the Massachusetts delegation to the report.

The memorial was laid over for farther debate.

Mr. Fillmore, on leave, reported from the committee of ways and means a bill making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the navy pension fund; which was twice read, and committed.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of private business.

On Monday, May 2, a resolution was adopted, to adjourn on Thursday until 12 o'clock on Monday, for the purpose of cleansing and ventilating the Hall.

After passing one or two private bills, the house, in committee of the whole, again took up the apportionment bill, and the debate was continued on the amendment confining the elections to the district system.

On Tuesday, the debate was resumed, and continued until two o'clock; when the vote was taken and the amendment was adopted—yeas 95, nays 92. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

In the house, after other motions had been rejected, the question was taken on concurring with the committee of the whole fixing the ratio at 50,179, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 125, nays 75.

The question being then taken on the amendment requiring each state having more than one representative, to elect by districts, it was also decided in the affirmative—yeas 101, nays 99.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of 113 to 87; and being read the third time, was passed.

Wednesday was principally occupied in a discussion respecting the New York custom house report.

On Thursday, the general appropriation bill was received from the Senate with amendments, and was referred to the committee of ways and means, and the amendments ordered to be printed.

At an early hour the House adjourned over to Monday.

Three thousand persons have signed the Temperance pledge at Cleveland, Ohio.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting held at Mason Hall, on Friday the 6th instant, Peyton P. Moore, esq. was called to the chair, and John A. Mebane, jr., appointed secretary.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the Whig Convention, to be held in Hillsborough on Friday of May Court:

Green D. Jordan,	Wilson Watson,
Samuel N. Tate,	John A. Mebane, jr.
Samuel Tate, sr.	Lemuel Mebane,
Julius Watson,	Giles Mebane,
Hugh Wilson,	Thos. M'Cracken,
Thomas Tate,	Ezekiel Forrest,
Charles Cox, sr.	Peyton P. Moore.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted,

Resolved, That the delegates from this meeting are instructed to favour any plan that may be adopted by the County Convention, for the purpose of procuring a fair expression of the sentiments of the people, through the agency of the ballot box, on the question of dividing the county of Orange.

PEYTON P. MOORE, *Chm'n.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, *Sec'y.*

WHIG MEETING.

A Whig meeting was held at Michael Albright's, on Saturday the 9th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent Capt. Holmes' district in the Whig Convention, to be held in Hillsborough on Friday of May Court, and on motion Col. Nicholas Albright was called to the chair, and Milton T. Holt appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman, he appointed Dr. Michael W. Holt, William K. Ruffin and William M. Rogers a committee to draft resolutions for the meeting. The committee were absent a few minutes, when they returned and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas it is the duty as well as right of the people living in a free country to express their opinions upon public measures, and feelings towards public men, this meeting does express by the following resolutions the sentiments entertained by the Whigs here present:

1. Resolved, That we entertain the same opinions and advocate the same principles which so gloriously triumphed in the election of the lamented William H. Harrison in 1840; that is to say, we believe that the government should be administered with the utmost economy consistent with the honor of the nation: that to that end, none but honest and competent men should be appointed to fill offices, and instead of regarding their services as partizans, respect should be had only to their fitness and fidelity.

2. And be it further resolved, That the act for the distribution of the Public Lands passed at the extra session of Congress, was but just to the states and in accordance with the deeds of cession, and in the opinion of this meeting was the only measure which could have prevented the Public Domain from being given exclusively to the new states, or at least from being kept in market by corrupt politicians for the purpose of buying up the votes of the states in which the lands lie.

3. Resolved, That we disapprove of the recommendation of President Tyler to repeal the Distribution Law, and regard it as a measure intended by Mr. Tyler to conciliate the good will of our opponents, and to consummate his treachery to the party which elevated him to his high office.

4. Resolved, That experience has shown that the only means of regulating the currency of the country is through the agency of a National Bank of some form or other, and that we disapprove of Mr. Tyler in vetoing the two bank bills passed at the extra session of Congress.

5. Resolved, That we most sincerely approve of the course of our Senator in Congress, Mr. GRAHAM, and that we feel so much pride in the honorable character which he sustains for talents and integrity, that we should deeply regret to see him displaced by any other person.

6. Resolved, That we have seen nothing in the administration of our excellent Governor, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, to disapprove, and believing his interests and feelings to be much more in accordance with those of the Farmers of Orange than those of Mr. Henry, we will give Mr. Morehead our hearty support in the coming election.

7. Resolved, That the chairman appoint thirteen persons to represent this Captain's District in the Convention to be held in Hillsborough on Friday of May Court, and that we will give a hearty and sincere support to such men as are nominated by said Convention to represent us in the next Legislature.

8. Resolved further, That the said delegates be instructed to nominate the very best men who will serve us, so that a ticket may be presented to the people which will command the respect of all parties.

In compliance with the seventh resolution, the chairman appointed the following persons as delegates: Col. Handy Wood, Wm. Foust, Anderson Thompson, Seymour Puryear, Jacob Loy, Michael Albright, Joseph Albright, John Garrett, George Clendenin, James R. Bryant, Wm K. Ruffin, Robert Moore, and Wm. M. Rogers.

On motion of Wm. M. Rogers, the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Wm. K. Ruffin, it was

Resolved, That the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder be requested to publish the above proceedings.

NICHOLAS ALBRIGHT, *Ch'n.*
MILTON T. HOLT, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting held at Mr. John Thomas's, (in the Hawfields,) on the evening of Friday the 6th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held on Tuesday of May Court, a goodly number of the citizens being collected together, on motion of Col. Wm. Shaw, Mr. Charles Turner was called to the chair, and Wm. F. Jones, esq. and Capt. Joseph B. McMurray appointed secretaries.

The President then proclaimed the meeting duly organized and ready for the despatch of business, when, on motion of Wm. F. Jones, Col. Shaw briefly explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, the chair then appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to represent Capt. Johnston's District in the County Convention:

Patterson Thompson, Samuel Kirkpatrick, James Clendenin, James Jones, Samuel Bradshaw, Paisley Kirkpatrick, William Russell, Maj. John Cheek, Hugh Kirkpatrick, John Hunter, Col. Thomas Jones, Alexander Woods, Irrel M. Phillips, John Tate, esq., James Turner, and David Johnston.

On motion of C. C. Smith, the Chairman and Joseph B. McMurray were added to the delegation.

On motion, the chair appointed W. F. Jones, esq., Capt. Joseph B. McMurray, and C. C. Smith, a committee to draft resolutions, who, after withdrawing for a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That we approve of the County Convention to be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court.

2. Resolved, that we approve of the course pursued by our candidate LOUIS D. HENRY, in the bold stand he takes in defending the rights of the people against all corporations having exclusive privileges.

3. Resolved, That we will use our best endeavours to secure his election by all honorable means, and not by humbuggery and the sound of empty barrels and dry gourds.

4. Resolved, That we condemn the bankrupt law and its advocates.

5. Resolved, That we are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands while the treasury is empty.

6. Resolved, That we disapprove of a high tariff on salt, iron, sugar, coffee, &c., but do approve a protective tariff on wines, silks, cloths, and many other articles of luxury.

7. Resolved, That we disapprove of the 5th resolution passed at a meeting at High Falls on the 30th ult.

8. Resolved, That we disapprove a minority ruling a majority, and that the subject of the division of the county be submitted to the people at the ballot box, at the next August election, and that shall be instruction for our Representatives.

In the discussion on the question of the division of the county, there appeared to be but little difference of opinion, the meeting being composed both of Whigs and Democrats, both unanimously uniting in the adoption of the seventh and eighth resolutions.

On motion of C. C. Smith, it was then ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Recorder and Standard.

CHARLES TURNER, *Pres't.*
WM. F. JONES, JOS. B. M'MURRY, } *Sec'ys.*

Dreadful Catastrophe—Twenty three Lives Lost.—On Friday a most direful calamity occurred in the harbor of Boston, involving the lives of twenty-three individuals, most of them in full vigor and buoyancy of youth. From the Daily Mail, we learn, that about 9 o'clock, A. M., the day being fine, twenty four of the Boys of the "Farm School" on Thompson's Island, obtained permission of the Superintendent to go on a fishing excursion down the outer harbor in the School boat accompanied by one of the teachers, in whose judgment and discretion the utmost reliance could be placed. They had a fine time of it, and remained out until about three o'clock, when they started for home, in the full glow of youthful hilarity. At about 4 o'clock, when between Thompson's Island and Fort Independence, the boat was struck by a flaw of wind, and suddenly upset. The scene is represented by the surviving boys as terrible in the extreme. Most of the boys, and the teacher and boatman, went down immediately; but many of the boys clung to the boat until, becoming weary, they one by one fell off and found a watery grave with their companions. When three only remained clinging to the boat, the schooner H. B. Foster, Capt. Foster, just arrived from Trinidad, came up and rescued them. Their names are W. Wallace, F. W. Simonds, and G. F. Gould.

The following are the names of the drowned: Thomas Peabody, Teacher; Joshua Oakes, Boatman for the School; George Chase, Henry M. Lane, Stephen Vose, James Tracy, Jeremiah Lynch, Thomas F. Blake, Patrick Shean, Jas. M. Chandler, Henry Lucas, James Fillmore, William Clark, Samuel Walker, Henry Burnham, R. G. White, ——— Johnson, Charles Austin, Thomas Dolan, John Hall, James Walker, Isaac Major, Abraham Spencer. *Balt. Sun.*

Some of the Locofoco papers are censuring the Whigs in Congress for refusing to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, of La. These attacks of the Locofoco press lose all their force (if they otherwise had any) when it is remembered that these very gentlemen held undisputed sway in the administration of the Government for a long term of years, and yet during the whole period *never once thought* of paying back this fine. With what grace, then, can they ask of a Whig Congress what they refused to do themselves! They were prudical enough of the public treasure in other matters—why did they deny General Jackson the one or two thousand dollars which they claim to be his due!

[Albany Daily Adv.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Sunday evening last, by Wm. Nelson, esq. Mr. MOSES G. ANDERSON to Miss CHARLOTTE PEALER, daughter Mr. Jacob Pealer.

THE MARKETS.

	Petersburg, May 2.	
Cotton,	07 a	08
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 10 a	2 75
Leaf,	3 00 a	6 50
	Fayetteville, May 4.	
Flour,	6 00 a	7 25
Salt—(sack,)	2 25 a	0 00
(bushel,)	60 a	00
Cotton,	5 a	7½
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
12 Thursday,	5	5 6 55				
13 Friday	5	4 6 56				
14 Saturday,	5	4 6 56				
15 Sunday,	5	3 6 57	Last	2	7	30 morn
16 Monday,	5	2 6 58	New	10	6	22 morn
17 Tuesday.	5	1 6 59	First	17	6	54 morn
18 Wednesday	5	1 6 59	Full	24	4	23 morn

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

☞ A convention of the members of the different Temperance Societies throughout the county will be held in this pace on the *second Saturday in May next*, for the purpose of organizing a County Society, which shall become auxilliary to the State Temperance Society, and for agreeing upon some general principles upon which the different Temperance Societies may act efficiently and in concert.

Ap. il 20 20—

Whig County Convention.

☞ Agreeably to the resolution adopted at the Whig meeting on the 23d of November last, the Whig Convention will meet in Hillsborough on FRIDAY of May Court (the 27th,) for the purpose of selecting candidates to be run on the Whig ticket for the next General Assembly. Those districts in which delegates have not been appointed, are earnestly requested to hold meetings and make such appointments before that time, that a full expression of the sense of the party may be had on that occasion.

☞ A Whig Meeting will be held at Capt. Joseph G. Baron's, on Saturday the 14th of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig Convention to be held at May Court. The citizens generally are requested to attend.

Buffalo Spring.

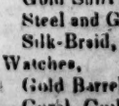
THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K May 3. 23—

Strayed,



FROM the subscriber, living 12 miles north of Hillsborough, on Little River, on the main road leading from Hillsborough to Mount Tirzah, some time in April last, a Bay FILLY, three years old, with a small blaze in her face. I am willing to satisfy any person for any information concerning her.

ELZA HARRIS.

May 10. 23—

WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gush Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 23—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unite. All accidents or infections unite all of the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great mass collection of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus Fevers, Cholics, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back, dizziness, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acridity or secretory excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills wills open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sirelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough,
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23—12m

Attention!

THE Officers of the Militia of Orange county are requested to meet in Hillsborough on Wednesday of May Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Military Convention, which meets in Raleigh on the 4th July, to memorialize the Legislature to amend the Militia Laws of this State.

May 10. 23—

Attention!

THE Commissioned Officers of the 47th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia, are hereby notified to meet in Hillsborough on Wednesday of May Court, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. David Parker.

WM. H. WOODS. *Col. Com.*

May 6. 20—

Notice.

A MOTION will be made before the Justices of the Peace at the May Term of our Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, on Thursday, that the Sheriff be instructed to open the polls at the August election and to take the sense of the people upon the question of the Division of Orange County. It is hoped, therefore, that there will be a full bench of justices present. This seems to be the wish of a large portion of the people of the county.

May 4. 23—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 22

THE OLD SOLDIER'S RULE.

A TALE FOR YOUTH.

Dear Children:—If you would have friends, you must show yourselves friendly. I know an old soldier of the Revolution who told me the following story:

I once had a neighbor, who, though a clever man, came to me one bright hay day, and said, "Esquire White, I want you to come and get your geese away." "Why?" said I, "what are my geese doing?" "They pick my pigs' ears when they are eating and drive them away, and I will not have it." "What can I do?" said I. "You must yoke them." "That I have not time to do now," said I; "I do not see but they must run." "If *you* do not take care of them *I* shall!" said the clever shoemaker, in anger; "What do you say, Esquire White?" "I cannot take care of them now, but I will pay you for all damages." "Well," said he, "you will find that a hard thing I guess."

So off he went, and I heard a terrible squalling among the geese. The next news from the geese was that three of them were missing. My children went and found them terribly mangled and dead, and thrown into the bushes.

"Now," said I, "all keep still, and let me punish him." In a few days the shoemaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them, but let them remain a long time. At last I drove them all out, and picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with it in the road. By this time the shoemaker came in great haste after them.

"Have you seen anything of my hogs?" said he. "Yes, sir, you will find them yonder, eating some corn, which they tore down in my field." "In your field?" "Yes sir," said I: "hogs love corn you know—they were made to eat." "How much mischief have they done?" "O, not much," said I.

Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damages to me to be equal to a bushel and a half of corn.

"O, no," said I, "it can't be." "Yes," said the shoe-maker, "and I will pay you every cent of damage." "No," I replied, "you shall pay nothing. My geese have been a great deal of trouble to you."

The shoemaker blushed, and went home. The next winter when we came to settle, the shoemaker determined to pay me for my corn. "No," said I, "I shall take nothing."

After some talk we parted; but in a day or two I met him in the road, and fell into conversation in the most friendly manner. But when I started on, he seemed loth to move, and I paused. For a moment, both of us were silent. At last he said, "I have something laboring on my mind." "Well, sir, what is it?" "Those geese. I killed three of your geese; and I never shall rest till you know how I feel. I am sorry." And the tears came in his eyes. "O well," said I, "never mind; I suppose my geese were provoking."

I never took any thing of him for it; but whenever my cattle broke into his field, after this, he seemed glad, because he could show how patient he could be.

"Now," said the old soldier, "only conquer yourself, and you can conquer anything. You can conquer with kindness where you can conquer in no other way."

CURIOUS MEDICAL WARFARE.

A FUNNY MATTER.

A case was tried in the justices' court at Harlem, N. Y., on the 11th instant, which is too interesting to pass unnoticed. It seems that Harlem has two physicians, Dr. Mulner and Dr. Helme, who, of course, love each other exceedingly. Dr. Helme, having recently established himself there, was regarded by the other as trespassing upon his manor, and Dr. M. had therefore lost no opportunity of speaking in terms not the most flattering of his brother in physic. Among other things, he had said that Dr. H. was not a regular physician, and could not collect his bills by law. This suit was brought by Dr. H. to prove that he could; for it seems that Mulner had once asked him to a consultation for the purpose of quizzing and abusing him. High words passed between them on the spot, and Helme presented his bill of $5 as his consultation fee, and demanded payment, which was refused. Each party was his own counsel.

Dr. J. S. Oatman, a physician of this city, was first summoned as a witness. He testified to the authenticity of the diploma and other documents presented by Dr. Helme, and in answer to a question by Dr. Mulner, said that he had known several cases in which one physician had charged another for professional services.

Mulner, (highly excited)—Name one, sir, if you can.

Oatman—I once knew a case which occurred in a small town in Massachusetts. An old physician had for several years been brow-beating a younger one in the town, and one day sent for him to come and hold a consultation at the house of one of his neighbors. The young physician arrived, and the elder one pointed to a large dog which was standing in the room, and said, "there, sir, you see the tail of that dog curls beautifully over his back forming a perfect circle. Now, I want you to straighten that dog's tail, and when you have done so effectually, I will give you credit for more surgical knowledge than I now believe you possess." The young physician at once took out his instruments, secured the dog, cut and gashed his tail, and placed it between splinters and bandages, and left the house. The next day he called, and found the bandages had been removed, but he immediately replaced them. He called eight successive days, with the same result. On the ninth day, he found upon calling, that the dog was not at home; so taking it for granted that his tail had been straightened, he discontinued his visits, and presented his bill for $90, [10 a visit,] to the senior physician. Payment was refused and a suit brought. The case was in the county court, and the old gentleman, upon consulting legal counsel, ascertained that he was liable for the debt, and he paid the $90 in hard money before the case came to trial. [Roars of laughter by the whole audience, in which the Judge was obliged to join.]

Dr. Mulner—That case, sir, however funny you may conceive it, is not to the point.

Dr. Oatman—I think I remember a case which may be considered parallel to this now on trial.

Dr. Mulner—Relate it, sir.

Dr. Oatman—A learned and talented physician moved into a town in New Hampshire, and all the resident physicians at once joined in common war against him. They tried every plan to bring him into disrepute, and finally invited him to deliver before them a course of lectures on anatomy, informing him at the same time that they had a *subject* ready for him. He complied with their request, and on the day named he appeared in their lecture room. He found the dissecting tables arranged, and the subject covered over with white muslin. On removing the cover, the subject was found to be a huge bull frog. The lecturer exhibited no signs of surprise, but after gravely examining his subject, he produced his scalpel and commenced dissecting it. He commenced a lecture upon *comparative anatomy;* and soon convinced his auditors that they had woke the wrong passenger. They soon became charmed with the admirable manner in which he handled his subject, and when, after speaking nearly an hour, he announced that his next lecture on the same subject would take place on the following evening, he was greeted with applause. He delivered five lectures, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his hearers. Then came the sequel. He presented his bill, $15 each, against all who invited him to lecture before them. They would not pay, and he sued them. The case was tried, and the court awarded him the amount of his claim.

The Judge, in the present case, took two or three days to consider, and then rendered a verdict of $5 and cost; in all $11 for the plaintiff. Hereafter Dr. Mulner will probably count the cost before he attempts practical jokes upon his brother physicians.

THE SCOLD CONVERTED.—The late Rev. M. W. relates the following circumstances, in one of his journals:

Wednesday, the 9th, I rode over to a neighboring town, to wait on a justice of the peace, a man of candor and understanding, before whom, I was informed, their angry neighbors had carried a whole wagon load of these new heretics, (the Methodists.) But when he asked them what they had done, there was a deep silence, for that was a point their conductors had forgot! At length one said, 'Why, they pretend to be better than other people; and, besides, they pray from morning to night.' Mr. S. asked, 'but have they done nothing besides?' 'Yes, sir,' said an old man; 'an't please your worship, they have *convarted* my wife. Till she went among them, she had such a tongue; and now she is as quiet as a lamb!' 'Carry them back, carry them back,' replied the justice; 'let them convert all the scolds in the town.' *Buck.*

A poor woman in Montreal received a Bible from a British agent in that city. A Romish priest, hearing of the circumstance, made a visit, intending to deprive her of the precious gift. He offered five dollars for the Bible. She declined taking it. He offered ten, and afterwards fifteen dollars. She still declining, he left her. The next day he returned, and offered her twenty-five dollars. She accepted the offer, and with the money purchased twenty five Bibles, which she distributed among her destitute neighbors, under such conditions that the priest could not obtain them.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—A man the other day got a crowd of countrymen around him, and attempted to "surprise the natives" by a few sleights of hand. After accomplishing a feat or two, and winning some bets, he told one of the spectators, a tall, raw looking fellow, that he could turn a nine pence into a dollar, if he could be furnished with one. The spectator out with his leather, and handed the exhibitor a nine pence, which the latter readily, apparently, converted into a silver dollar—handing it to the spectator to examine. The countryman on receiving the dollar, took off his hat and made a low bow to him, exclaiming, "Well I'll be darn'd if you haint done it;" and then putting the dollar into the pouch from which he had taken the nine pence, he added, "but you aint a going to turn it back into a nine pence, no how."

Distinction between Invention and Discovery.—The object of the former is to produce something which had no existence before; that of the latter, to bring to light something which did exist, but which was concealed from common observation. Thus we say, Otto Guerick invented the air pump; Sanctorious invented the thermometer; Newton and Gregory invented the reflecting telescope; Galileo discovered the solar spots; and Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. It appears therefore, that improvements in the arts are properly called inventions; and that facts brought to light by means of observation, are properly called discoveries. *Dugall Stewart.*

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18. 20—

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

April 18 20—

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—

CHEAP CASH STORE.

James Webb, jr. & Co., are now receiving their supply of

Spring Goods,

which having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia at uncommonly low prices, will be sold extremely low for cash. They have now a general assortment of goods, such as are usually kept in this market, and expect that their prices will induce persons to inquire for such articles as they need, without giving here a list of them.

☞ All accounts and notes due will be collected immediately after May Court; those indebted will save cost by attending to this.

April 13. 19-4w

Journeymen Tailors WANTED.

ONE or two Journeymen Tailors, (good workmen) will find constant employment during the summer, if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

ROBERT F. PLEASANTS.

April 12. 19—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Cuboy's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arnatta
Steel "	Quick Silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rhcubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Turpentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Scalers
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Alum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Aequefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale for cash, at Hillsborough, on the 22d May next, being the Monday of May Court EIGHT or NINE VERY LIKELY NEGROES, being the same which were purchased by them to save a security debt, and are now offered for sale for their indemnity. The title is beyond dispute, but will be warranted.

ALEXANDER CHEEK,
by C. W. Johnston.
C. W. JOHNSTON,
WM. BARBEE.

March 18. 16-1s

Notice.

THE subscribers, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of ISAIAH H SPENCER deceased, at February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Hyde county, do hereby give notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

CASON G. SPENCER,
PELEG W. SPENCER,
Administrators

April 12. 19—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

NEW GOODS

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Brogans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c. and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

Equity Sales.

Francis Henderson and others—Petition to sell Land.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, a TRACT OF LAND on the waters of Morgan's creek, adjoining the land of Wm. Brewer and others, containing two hundred and ten acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18—4w

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife v. Durel Mangum and others.

Petition to sell Land.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, a TRACT OF LAND on the waters of Flat River, adjoining the lands of Robert Hall and others, containing one hundred acres. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18—4w

Baxter Davis and wife, and others v. John Strain and others.

Petition to sell Land.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, a TRACT OF LAND lying on Boland creek, adjoining the lands of Miriam Strain and others, supposed to contain one hundred acres A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18—4w

Thomas Terrel and others v. William Brooks and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842 I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, the LOT No 120, now occupied by Robert Eaton, adjoining J. C. Turrentine and others. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18 4w

For Sale,

SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR; also a small quantity of BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

January 15 11—

BLANKS for sale at this Office

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

C. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (bothwood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming check.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, restiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY USE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Hearit, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sitchuff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

December 18. 48—12m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to O. F. LONG & CO., are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment, between this and May Court.

Those who fail to attend to this, may expect to be waited upon by an officer *without any exception.*

O. F. LONG &. CO.

April 4. 18—

Notice.

THE undersigned expects to attend the United States District Court at Newbern, on the 4th Monday in April, and the Circuit Court of the United States at Raleigh, on the 12th of May. I shall be pleased to attend to any applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, or other business in either of the Courts. Written applications addressed to me at Milton, N. C. will be attended to

N. J. PALMER,
Attorney of the U. States Courts.

March 24. 17—3w

Notice.

☞ Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.

March 16. 15—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 81—

Attention!

First Light Infantry Company attached to the 47th Regiment N. Carolina militia

YOU are ordered and commanded to appear at the house of Jos G Baron, on Saturday the 14th inst of my beat, at eleven o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, in full uniform, with six rounds of powder, for drill muster and court martial.

By order of the Captain,

WM. DICKSON, *O. S.*

April 12 19—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.